

SHED LIGHT ON DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH

CONTINENTS ARE BEING MAPPED

Marvelous Results Achieved by Systematic Exploration

Tremendous Tracts Have Been Opened Up in the Last One Hundred Years—Northern Asia Still a Field for the Venturesome—Peary Now Undertaking One of the Greatest Feats.

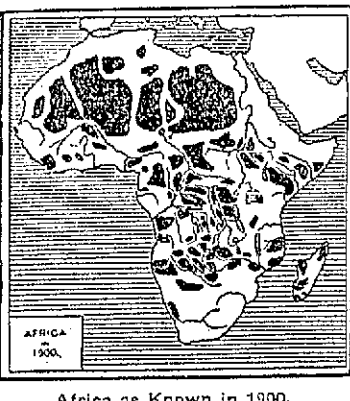
PEARY'S new expedition to the north pole opens up an interesting field of thought, which is being followed in the Boston Sunday Herald. It emphasizes some of the inconspicuousities of human achievement. This is an age of scientific marvels. Man has harnessed nature to do his bidding, and is daily discovering new forces or new ways of utilizing them. After penetrating to the depths of the sea, he is already peering into the domain of the air. He sends planets and suns in his balances, and writes down their composition in the governing formulae of the chemical laboratory. His telescopes and prismas fetch exact information from the very "confines of the universe." He has not yet completed the survey of his own planet. The night skies have become to him as open books, yet there are worlds at his very elbow which the most recent geographical science is compelled to class as "unknown."

This delay in mapping the earth is less surprising when it is remembered that geographical science could begin only at a late stage in the evolution of man. For its very possibility, systematic exploration of the planet needed highly civilized peoples, great engineering, as well as the art of travel. The earliest promoters of geographical knowledge were the peoples like the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Phoenicians and Greeks. None of them knew the shape of the planet on which they lived; many of them believed it to be a flat plane, diversified by hills and valleys; some pictured the territory of their "known world" as surrounded at distance by a wide river called ocean.

Five hundred years B. C. this nucleus of culture, from which modern civilization was to come forth, comprised a patch of territory considerably smaller than the United States, reaching from the confines of the Persian empire on the east to Spain and the coast of Africa on the west, the whole bounded to the north by the "Hyperboreans." The subsequent expansion of these limits up to the beginning of the Christian era was mainly the work of the Greeks, the Carthaginians and the Latins. The "known world" of the Roman empire reached from Britain to India and China. Germany had then come into view, and Scythia was outlined. The northern fringe of Africa had widened somewhat, but the ancients continued to style northern Asia as "Scheriatum," by 1,000 A. D. Iceland and Greenland were talked about; "Russia" had taken the place of "Sarmatia"; Mongolia and Manchuria found mention on the maps, and there were recorded "land-falls" on the coasts of North America.



Africa as Known in 1800.



Africa as Known in 1900.

It took 500 or 600 years more to trace out the general outlines of the new lands and continents. The chief steps in this advance, which included the brilliant exploit of Magellan, whose ship, the Victoria, first circumnavigated the globe, were the discovery of the Americas and of Australia, and the partial exploration of Africa and Siberia. Columbus reached San Salvador in 1492, and his succeeding voyages revealed Jamaica, Trinidad and the Orinoco. Amerigo Vesputi coasted down the continent of South America in 1498, and Magellan discovered Patagonia and Terra del Fuego in 1520. Mexico was added to the map in 1519 by Cortez, and California visited in 1542 by Cabrillo. For 200 years thereafter the work of exploring the Americas proceeded by leaps and bounds, yet in 1800 more than half of their territories remain geographically unknown. The whole region west of the Mississippi was

Leone, and the knowledge of it was advanced a further stage when in the fifteenth century Portuguese explorers, including Vasco da Gama, rounded the cape. In Africa, exploration has followed the flow of the great rivers, and will ever be associated with such names as Livingston, Munro, Park, Bruce, Baker, Stanley, Speke, Schweinfurth, De Chelly, Sepp, Platel, Wissmann and Donaldson. The Niger had its course determined in the early part of the nineteenth century. "To-day," says a geographical expert, "the Nile has been scientifically explored for its entire length of 3,400 miles; the Niger, with the exception of a small portion of its middle course, for 2,800 miles; the Congo for 1,500 miles; and the Amazon, which in volume is exceeded only by the Amazon, for nearly 3,000 miles." In Africa, where vast areas are still "dark" for geography, the politician has sometimes followed, has now and then accompanied the ex-

plorer. This immense continent first fed the demand for slaves, then attracted the greed for territory. Unlike China, it was not coveted too late to be partitioned, and to-day, outside Morocco and Abyssinia, there is not a square mile of its area which is not claimed and owned by one or other of the European powers.

EXPEDITIONS TO POLES. Last Portions of Planet's Surface to Be Reached.

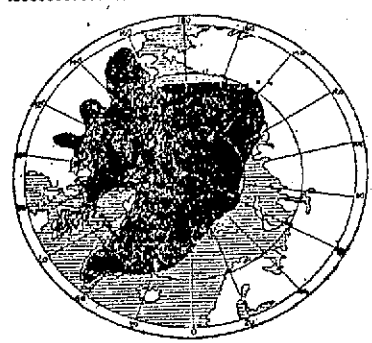
THE last portions of the planet's surface to be reached and explored are the poles, both of them more or less ice-bound. The south pole, especially remote from the great centers of civilization, has never attracted more than a scientific interest. The first work done in the geography of the antarctic was done by the discovery of the South Shetland Islands in 1816 by Capt. Smith. Various "lands" have since been revealed—among them Enderby Land and Graham Land by Biscoe in 1831, Wilkesland in 1840, by Wilkes, and Victoria Land by Sir James Ross, two years later—but it is not yet definitely known whether these are mere islands or parts of a continent. Extensive land areas around the south pole are meanwhile suggested by the slope of the ocean floor and by the character of the antarctic leucobers. The coasts are fringed with glaciers, which project for long distances into the sea, showing that an antarctic continent exists. It must be covered everywhere by immense sheets of ice. Ross passed an ice front 200 feet high and 150 miles long; he saw great mountain ranges on Victoria Land, including two volcanic peaks whose height he estimated at from 7,000 to 15,000 feet. One of these in eruption, pouring forth its lava over the surrounding snow. The supposed antarctic continent, if one exists, has been estimated at nearly

purely scientific and culminated in the "dash for the north pole." In 1821, with the aid of sledges, Peary reached 82 degrees 45 minutes. Nearly 50 years later Markham raised this record to 83 degrees 20 minutes. In 1883, as a member of the Greeley expedition, Lieut. Lockwood succeeded in 82 degrees 20 minutes. In coming within 150 miles of the pole. The year 1895 marked the attainment of 86 degrees 14 minutes by Naansen, who had adopted the "drift" method of attack. The Abnuzzi expedition came in 1900, when Captn raised the figures to 86 degrees 33 minutes.

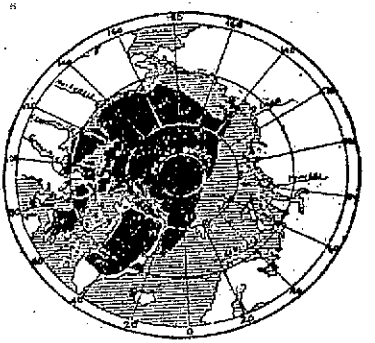
"Farthest north" is now 200 miles from the pole. It was attained by Commander Robert E. Peary in his last expedition of 1905-6. Leaving civilization in the Roosevelt, Peary spent three weeks in boring through the narrow ice-swept channel between Greenland and America, only to have his ship driven ashore into winter quarters at Cape Sheridan. In a subsequent sledge trip over the ice, the explorer was cut off from his support parties. The final dash, with eight men and six teams of dogs, enabled him to reach 87 degrees 6 minutes, where the condition of the ice and lack of food compelled immediate return.

BRINGING GOLD FROM KLONDIKE. Estimated That More Than \$30,000,000 Will Be Sent to Seattle.

Gold from the candle-lit clefts of placer mines in the Tanana and Nazina districts, from Gold Bar creek in the Klondike and from the thousands of "lays" on winter diggings in the Nome district, dug out by hand and cleaned up at the end of the sluice boxes in the good old-fashioned "sour dough" way, was not brought to Seattle last spring, but is coming by



Arctic Regions as Known in 1800.



Arctic Regions as Known in 1900.

4,000,000 square miles. Up to the present, and in spite of several recent expeditions, navigators are much farther from the south than from the north pole. In 1842 Ross reached 78 degrees 10 minutes, one of the latest records is that of Byrd, who in 1899, gained 78 degrees 50 minutes by using sledges in a dash over the ice.

The romance of polar exploration—of its perils and its heroism—centers in the north. The arctic pole is much nearer to civilization than the antarctic, has a closer connection with the great continents, and is more easily reached. The line of the world's travel, "the movement northward," began with the discovery of Greenland by Gunbarn at the beginning of the tenth century, and with the planting of colonies on its shores by Eric the Red in 985. Nearly ten centuries thereafter were spent by explorers, first from the Atlantic, then from the American side, in discovering and defining the contours of the arctic coasts. Both mercantile and scientific aims were in evidence. On the one hand was the search for the northwest passage by Davis, Frobiisher, Hudson and Baffin; on the other the no less eager pursuit of the northeast passage by Parrell, Chanceller and others. In 1854, McClintock successfully accomplished the northwest passage, and gained the reward of \$50,000 which had been offered by the British parliament in 1793. By an equally successful feat in 1878-79, Baron Nordenskjöld, the Swedish scientist, made the northeast passage in the Vega by passing from Norway along the Asiatic coast into the Pacific ocean.

FRANKLIN'S FATAL JOYRNEY. One of the Most Terrible Episodes of Arctic Exploration.

ONE of the most terrible episodes of Arctic exploration was the loss of Sir John Franklin and his crew of 129 men. He began his voyage in May, 1845. A year later his vessels, the Erebus and Terror, became ice-bound near King William Land. After the death of their commander, the two ships were separated, and a vain effort to fight their way over the ice to Great Fish river. Many expeditions were sent out, both by land and sea, to search for the missing, but they succeeded only in finding three graves of men who had died at an early stage and had been buried in Beechey Island. In 1854 Rae met a young Eskimo who told him that four years previously 40 white men had been seen dragging a boat to the south on the west shore of King William Land, and that a few months later he had found the bodies of 30 of these men. In 1855-56 McClintock discovered in King William Land a human skeleton lying on its face, and his companion, Hobson, found a record of the Franklin expedition, stating that the party had been seen in 1845 and 1846. Further searches were continued up to 1879, in which year Lieut. F. Schwatka of the United States army, discovered several graves and skeletons. The northward movement, after exhausting mercantile, exploratory and humanitarian motives, finally became

the \$50,000 pocketful when the first steamships arrive from Nome. Later vessels arriving from Valdez will bring the first dust from the new gold fields in the upper Copper river country, says the Seattle Times, and by fall it is estimated between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 will be added to this year's Seattle gold receipts from the north.

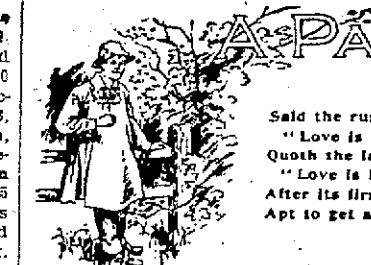
Eleven years ago July 17 there landed from the old steamer Portland at a Seattle dock less than 100 rough coated, bearded miners from the Klondike and in the "hush" there was more than a million dollars in the yellow dust. The man with the big nose was in command of the squad of lucky ones who came down the Portland's gangplank and quietly chased away in carriages to the fashionable downtown cafes to order great thick beefsteaks and all the trimmings.

"It's a little early yet for the big influx of miners from the north, but the American side, in discovering and defining the contours of the arctic coasts. Both mercantile and scientific aims were in evidence. On the one hand was the search for the northwest passage by Davis, Frobiisher, Hudson and Baffin; on the other the no less eager pursuit of the northeast passage by Parrell, Chanceller and others. In 1854, McClintock successfully accomplished the northwest passage, and gained the reward of \$50,000 which had been offered by the British parliament in 1793. By an equally successful feat in 1878-79, Baron Nordenskjöld, the Swedish scientist, made the northeast passage in the Vega by passing from Norway along the Asiatic coast into the Pacific ocean.

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Next to the ice cream and watermelons the miners demand "fresh" green vegetables, young onions preferred, and then later on perhaps they become learned in the mysteries of omelette, the greasy rich golden fried potatoes stand at the top of the list and clam chowder is not far behind.

By the time the men from the glacier-bound gulches become acclimated they turn from these enjoyments, carefully examine their bank accounts and then buy a ticket on a railroad to visit "the old folks" at home.



A PASTORAL

Said the rustic in the glade:
"Love is like a summer dream!"
Quoth the pastor, musing mild:
"Love is like a dish of cream—
After its first luscious hour
Apt to get a little sour."

Between Two Suns

By HARRY STILWELL EDWARDS

(Copyright, by Storycraft Pub. Co.)

Men in jeans and homespun, singly and by twos and threes, rode into the outer grove. They spoke in whispers and each, as he came into the circle of light from the log fire, dismounted, pressed forward and, touching his hat, took the father's hand.

The burning logs of pine sent up a faint flame that illumined the house with its doric columns, making a shadow behind its magnolias, making a faint picture that came and vanished in quick succession. The daisies among the trees alternated between solemn vistas and a gloom more solemn.

Behind, on the horizon, the lights of a city ten miles away shone like a setting star.

No search of the premises was made—experience had taught these men the futility of search. They waited. That which they waited for came at last, a dog of the "July" breed, obtained from the camp of the county convicts miles away, a dog small, sleek with long drooping ears and awkward limbs. He could pick up a human trail and follow it with unerring skill, fainting never, except when the scent merged perfectly with something familiar. And, even then, if left patiently to work out his problem, he would succeed.

The colon planter turned to the negro who, coming to the scene of excitement, stood waiting just outside the circle of light. He spoke gently: "Go now, boys, to your own homes, and do not move about tonight. I thank you all for coming, and I know that the man we are after doesn't belong here. We don't raise that kind. You—Aleck and Natche Pater and Silas—remain with me. Your mistress is too ill to be left, and our friends will do all that is necessary."

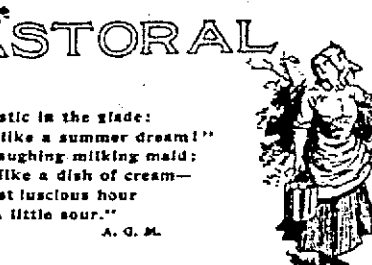
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Taking him by the collar, his owner reached outward and downward as far as possible and dropped him. At most instantly he rushed into the darkness.

"We had three men aboard that I knew brought more than \$100,000 each, but the money was in drafts and currency. The pursuit had been carried more gold than half a dozen men could carry, and in the mail shipments, under the protection of Uncle Sam, there was enough to pay the salary of John D. Rockefeller for a year or more."

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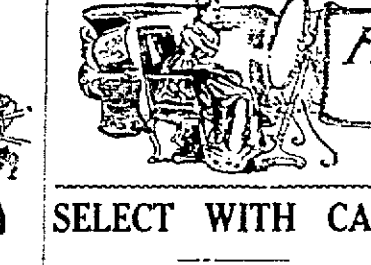
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YOUNG MEN HAVE NO CHANCE.

Striking Difference Between British and American Practice.

While there is no bar to the service of a British prime minister, neither does youth disqualify from cabinet office. In both respects the British practice differs strikingly from the American. No American has held the presidency above the age of 69. The minimum age of a member of the United States cabinet is not on record. The reorganization of the British ministry invites attention to this difference. Five members are in their thirties. Lord means, one of the under secretaries, is 39. Winston Spencer Churchill 33, P. D. Acland 34, C. F. Maudslayi 35, and Walter Runciman 38. Gladstone, Salisbury, Rosebery, Peel, Fox, all entered the cabinet before they were 40. Palmerston was secretary of state for war at 25, and William Pitt made a record by being prime minister at 24.

DID HIS DUTY AS HE SAW IT.

But Still Some of the Automobile Tourists Might Have Got Lost.

The Glidden trail up Main street in Saco was lost the other day because of the agility displayed by Charles Schofield, head pusher of the refuse department. He is employed in picking up paper, sticks and rubbish that collect on Main street. He is a fair inference that the nation is unconsciously depriving itself of services that ought to be at its disposal.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

J. J. Canino took in the sights at Green Bay on Sunday.

Miss Julia Minnow about Sunday with friends in Wausau.

Larry Ward of Babcock transacted business in the city on Monday.

Prof. E. L. Hayward transacted business in Merrill on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moulton spent Sunday with friends at Wausau.

Mrs. Edgar Kilgus of Brion spent Sunday in the city with friends.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hessler on Saturday.

Nic. Strevator of Haldor was a business visitor in the city on Thursday.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halvorsen on Friday.

Dave Woodruff of Vondor was a business visitor in the city on Monday.

Mrs. H. Lompke and children are visiting with relatives at Vesper this week.

R. E. MacFarland and sister Miss Mabel spent Sunday at the lakes near Wausau.

August Krutz of the town of Saratoga was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday.

George Moulton and Ed Friday are taking in the sights at the Marshfield fair today.

Olus, Fox of the town of Caron favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Wirtz of the town of Seneca on Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Weber departed last week for Little Falls, Minn., for a visit with relatives.

Michael Griffin, candidate for sheriff on the democratic ticket, was in the city on Monday.

Miss Lulu Hayes left for Chicago and Indiana Tuesday night to visit relatives and friends.

J. H. Simons of Chicago spent last Saturday in the city visiting with his brother, V. D. Simons.

Ernest Hobbs is assisting in the work at Otto's pharmacy this week in the absence of Mr. Otto.

Mrs. H. Yout of Milwaukee is in the city this week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matt Daly.

Miss Mary McManley returned on Thursday from the Delta where she had spent several days.

Mrs. J. W. Hovey, of Plainfield, spent Sunday in the city, a guest at the Alfred Henson home.

Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Fisher of Wild Rose spent Sunday in the city, the guests of Mr. Fisher's parents.

Attorney R. E. Andrews of Marshfield was in the city on Monday attending to some business matters.

Miss Nellie Palmatine returned to the city Saturday after spending three weeks with relatives in the country.

Ray Johnson of Sartell, Minn., is spending the week in the city visiting with his mother, Mrs. Nels Johnson.

Thomas Conroy of Milwaukee was a pleasant caller at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city on business.

Misses Mary Gurtler and Alma Lemmich of Watertown are guests at the Herman Lebeck home this week.

Mrs. Edith Grotton visited with relatives in Tomah, the next week, also attending the annual county fair.

Miss Lynn Corvieu has resigned her position in J. E. Schumacher's store and left last week for her home at Minocqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kousch of Aldorf spent Sunday in the city at the home of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred LaBro.

George Scott, clerk in the Wood County drug store, spent the latter part of last week at Almond visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Voss returned last week from Fond du Lac where they had been visiting relatives for a couple of weeks.

Ernest B. Krieger of Chicago has been in the city several days during the past week visiting his brother, Geo. F. Krieger.

It is said that after the 4th of March most Todd boys will go out of style. Billy counts will probably take their place.

Mrs. P. Daly and daughter Nina departed on Thursday for a two weeks visit in Chicago, Lewistown, Ill., and Dea Moines, Iowa.

Miss Lela Garthies of Morrill returned to her home Monday night after spending a week with the Misses Lela and Ethel Hayes.

Mrs. Catherine Steine and nephew Robert Steine, of Milwaukee, are visiting at the home of her brother, Fred Rensch at Aldorf.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Warner and family returned on Saturday from Wausau where they had been camping for the past week.

Mrs. M. Palmatrix and family will return to Madison Monday after enjoying a delightful vacation among relatives and home friends.

Miss Agatha Schaefer returned home on Saturday, having spent three weeks in the southern part of the state visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown have been at Hazelhurst for the past week where they have been spending the time at the MacKinnon cottage.

Dr. Karl Boese and family of Marshfield were in the city a few hours on Sunday afternoon, coming down in the doctor's automobile.

The Jas. Natwick family and Mrs. Clark Lyon are spending the week at the club house on the river. They invite their friends to call on them.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Connor and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Krans of Marshfield spent Sunday in the city, coming down in Mr. Connor's automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Krueger returned to their home in Keesburg today after visiting at the home of their son, Wm. Krueger for the past week.

Charles Miller was operated on for appendicitis at the Riverside hospital on Tuesday morning, since which time the patient has been getting as well as can be expected.

Jesse Ferguson of Kellner was on his way home from White Earth N. D., where he recently took up a homestead. Mr. Ferguson expects to move his family next spring.

The managers of the Olympic theater will move their show into the Blodgett building on the east side as soon as the building is vacated, which it is expected will be in the near future. They will have considerable more room in the new location.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Burrito, who moved to Spokane, Wash., several months ago, returned to Grand Rapids last week and are satisfied that Grand Rapids and Wisconsin are good enough for them to live in.

There were seven automobiles from out of town here on Sunday taking in the sights about the city and along the river bank. With the cars that belong in the city it made something doing all the time on the streets.

Noar Baltimore recently a minister of the gospel 47 years of age took out a marriage license with the intention of marrying a ten year old girl. His relatives had him examined and he is now receiving treatment in a private sanatorium for mental trouble.

Mrs. Patrick Conway and Mrs. W. A. Johnson left on Tuesday for Minneapolis where they will visit with relatives for a short time. They were accompanied by Martin Conway, who was on his way home to Orient, S. D.

Cards received from Attorney W. E. Wheeler who is spending a couple of weeks at Minocqua, stating that of his annual attack of hay fever, are to the effect that he is getting along nicely and that the fish are biting in good shape.

A. J. Oshenbaugh has the foundation well started for his lively barn and the work will be carried forward as rapidly as possible. The building will be of solid brick and jolindry from the plans it will be a handsome structure when completed.

John E. Daly reports that he will probably not have his theater ready to open before September 15th, the work that is being done taking more time than was at first figured on. When completed the place will present a greatly improved appearance.

Don't forget it. Wausau in Marshfield fair which is now in session. Special train on Friday, starting from Nokomis in the morning and coming down at night. The Grand Rapids band will be attendance to furnish music for the occasion.

Sherlock's mammoth snow was in town on Friday. There was not much delay in the afternoon but they had a good time in the evening. Sherlock is quite a unique character. Having been on the road for the past twenty years and has had about the same sized show all the time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Otto left on Saturday for Boston where Mr. Otto will attend the annual meeting of the Rosal Company. These annual meetings of the company take the form of a convention and outing and are greatly enjoyed by the members of the company.

Martin Pyl, who recently purchased the stock of hardware in the East, is now engaged since Saturday in selling the stock out. When he has disposed of all he can here the remainder will be moved to Arpin where Mr. Pyl is engaged in the mercantile business.

Henry W. Kakaaka has leased the front part of George Krieger's shop on Giddings street and will open an automobile garage there. Mr. Kakaaka comes from Chicago where he has been in the auto business for a number of years and is able to handle anything in his line in first class manner.

When you ask for Galvanic and your dealer substitutes a cheap imitation he is doing it for his own profit and not for your good. If he does not get Galvanic soap if he dealer can get Galvanic soap with will. If he won't supply you with it, go to the next store. All "live" dealers carry Galvanic Soap. "The Famous May Washer."

The local baseball team played their last game of the season at Neokosa on Thursday, the score being 10 to 3 in favor of the team of this city. The business of the team of this city, during the season, was a big triumph, and those who saw the game say that it was a very interesting contest.

The Methodist Sunday school children held their annual picnic at Kipp's hill on Monday and spent the entire day, having a picnic dinner and a general good time. There were about two hundred in attendance, many of the older ones of the church attending as well as the little ones.

A New York paper makes a note of the fact that John D. Rockefeller is painting his barn. We think this is just another make-up of the republicans trying to make us believe that times are picking up again. The next thing we will hear, about is that John has had his character whitewashed preliminary to the new trial of the graft cases.

Marshfield News:—Dr. H. A. Lathrop who is having his first experience this year raising peppermint began distilling the first of the week. This spring he planted about three acres to roots and the prospect for a good yield is promising. The market price of the oil is \$6 a pound and it is fair to suppose that Dr. Lathrop's first crop will give him a return of \$200 or \$300.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kern of City Point were in the city on Saturday. Mrs. Kern having come over to visit her friend, Mrs. Frank Kern, while Mr. Kern was looking after some business matters. Mr. Kern is a business man whose place of business is at City Point. Some time ago, but he now has his new building up and far enough completed so that he can occupy it.

Mr. Kern will run a little stronger on the tails of their ticks.

And then October will return.

That glad time and rare

When the pumpkin-pie will answer "Here!"

Upon the bill of fare.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

Miss Marie Thompson of Menomonie and Miss Edith Warner of Windsor have been guests at the home of Victor E. Thompson, Third street, the past week.

The Baptist Sunday School scholars are holding their picnic today in the grove near the Northwestern bridge. They left for the picnic ground about 10 o'clock and expect to stay until evening.

Fred Bruderi spent a week at Minocqua where he was fishing and otherwise amusing himself. He returned to this city last week and is again at his old place in the shoe fixing department of the Johnson & Hill store.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mathis have been entertaining relatives at their home during the past week. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Threw, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. David Zook, Mr. and Mrs. George Cornell and Frank Rogers, all of Farmington, Ill.

The new store building which is being built at Port Edwards by the Port Edwards Mercantile Co. is an and enclosed and it will not be a great while before it will be ready for occupancy. The old store building that has been occupied by the Brazoria Mercantile Company will be remodeled and used for office purposes by the Neokosa-Edwards company and the Fibre company.

Corn in this section promises to be a pretty fair yield this year. In fact those who have been sowing here the late summer report that the corn looks better in this section than it does farther south, that is, in the southern part of Wisconsin and the northern part of Illinois. It is only a few years since the people dared to assert that corn could be grown here at all, so the fact of a good crop is worthy of mention.

Dr. Brewer, the able specialist, makes his next regular visit to the Hotel Witter on Wednesday, September 2nd. We regard him as an able conscientious man, one who will perform all he claims to do.

Roy Anderson arrived in the city last week from Rock Falls, Ill., where he has been employed in the Harkins Carriage factory. After a few weeks visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, he will leave for New York where he will complete a course as carriage draftsman. Mr. Anderson is a son of H. F. Anderson of Clinton, Iowa, who recently opened up a carriage factory in the old Preston building on the west side.

Tomahawk Leader:—Ben Hannon of Grand Rapids was here Monday making arrangements with Atcherson & Larson for the handling of potatoes. When the crop begins to move, an expert potato man will be here to manage the buying. Mr. Hannon is the agent for northern Wisconsin for the Starks people. Last fall he was much pleased with the potatoes raised in this section.

The village of Wild Rose is soon to vote on the proposition of issuing \$5,000 bonds for the purpose of raising money to improve the streets. The village is soon to be lighted by electricity, the milling company there having made a contract with the authorities to furnish the electricity from the water power on the small river that runs thru the village. Charles M. Dougherty has contracted to do the inside wiring about the village.

Frank E. Carey, who has been with the Burdick company for the past sixteen years as traveling salesman and collector, resigned his position recently to accept a position with the Reiland Packing Co. as traveling salesman. Mr. Carey and the company for the reason that in his old position he was away from home almost all of the time, only being here about once a month, while in his new position he will be able to be home every Sunday and several nights during the week.

Dell Wright, who is well known here and who has been leader of the Arion band at Oshkosh since 1902, has accepted the position of leader of the Imperial band of Green Bay. Mr. Wright has been prominent in music circles for years and has been active in bands and orchestra organizations since 1878. In 1887 Mr. Wright played with the Marine band at Washington, D. C., when Sousa was leader. He has been connected with concert companies, musical companies and circuses, and has directed a number of the leading bands in Wisconsin and Michigan.

A COMMON ERROR.

The Same Mistake Is Made by Many Grand Rapids People.

—It's a common error

To plaster the aching back,

To rub with liniment rheumatic joints,

When the trouble comes from the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

And are endorsed by Grand Rapids citizens.

Mrs. A. Sheller, living at 721 1st St., N., Grand Rapids, Wis., says: "My husband suffered severely from a lame back and sharp, shooting pains across his hips. At times he was so lame that it was hard for him to bend over. His kidneys were out of a sediment and being highly clogged he received no relief. At last Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to his attention and he procured a box. They eradicated the complaint and his kidneys are now healthy again. The sharp pains across his loins have also vanished."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hutchinson of Elroy have been in the city several days the past week guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson.

IT JUST HAPPENED that we were able to secure from the manufacturer an exceptional bargain in

Steel Ranges

Made of Extra Heavy Steel, Roomy Oven, Large Reservoir

Prices From \$28 to \$55

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Notice the Cost

Our bank money orders, good any place in the United States, and absolutely safe, cost only 3c, if not over 35c. Large orders cost only 10c per hundred.

It is worth while to think of this when sending money.

YOU

Are earnestly requested to try a small sack of this **Victoria Flour**. It will make you a steady consumer.

Its purity, its nutritive qualities and freshness will please the most exacting and critical of housewives.

A trial solicited.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Family Washing at 4 Cents a Pound

Flat pieces, such as Table Linen, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Towels, Etc., ironed without extra cost.

NORMINGTON BROTHERS

LAUNDERS

If in Need of Sand and Coal

Call Up Phone No. 237

All Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Gust Kruger & Son

CASH IS KING.

Some cash prices offered at Topping Bros. Cash Market, formerly Reiland's West Side Market

EGGS per dozen	20c
Creamery BUTTER 1 lb.	25c
BEEF STEAK 1 lb.	11c
PORTERHOUSE and SIRLOIN 1 lb.	12 1/2c
Dressed spring CHICKEN 1 lb.	20c
WEINERS 1 lb.	11c
BOLOGNA 3 lbs. for	25c

Try our Meats and our Prices

TOPPING BROS.

C. E. BOLES

About that loan you wish to make. He has several clients with money which will be loaned at rates and on terms to suit the borrower.

See him about your fire insurance or your abstract of title.

Sold..

The property advertised in this space for several weeks was sold last week. What have you to buy or sell to occupy this space?

A Bargain

Two fine lots, 2 blocks east of Howe high school, near Oak street. An owner and will sell right.

C. E. BOLES

Phone 322. Lyon Block

We Want to do Your PLUMBING

We are always willing and glad to estimate it for you. Repair work attended to promptly.

GIVE US A CALL

We also install Hot Air, Steam and Hot Water Heating Plants. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Purnell

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin



TEN-DAY FREE TRIAL

By Actual Trial Learn what a Screen Must do to Natim-

By Year after Year. Before you do anything about Screens, we invite and urge you to put the WHEELER on any or every window you wish screened, and use them ten days, to learn all that a Screen can be made to do for comfort, convenience. No matter what you thought to buy, or what you thought to pay, first use a WHEELER ten days free, and learn all that Screens must do to satisfy year after year. **Begin the Free Trial To-Day.** Any woman can fit the WHEELER, to crooked or straight windows, up can stairs or down, from the inside; no ladder, no hammer, no nails, to cage them in. A woman can take the WHEELER off in ten seconds to wash her windows,—most needful in fly time; the WHEELER never binds, but always slides freely; the WHEELER cannot loosen in drought and fall; the WHEELER locks to hold baby in and porch-climbers out. **Off they come after the trial if they fall in any way**

—SOLD ONLY BY—

Kellogg Bros.' Lbr Co.

32 - YEARS - 32

Experience in the exclusive treatment of Chronic Diseases.

This long experience and thousands of cures treated enable us to cure every curable case, —and encourage you without a surer of success.

DRS. BREWER & SON

are the oldest and best known specialists, having over 37,500 cures recorded on their case book showing the results obtained. Our methods entirely different from all others.

No Large Fees. One Price to All. CONSULTATION FREE.

Those suffering from disease of the Throat, Brain, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves, Rheumatism, or suffering from Neuralgia, Debility, Fits, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Dropsy, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Consumption, Anemia, Hysteria, Erysipelas, Bad Effects of the Grip, Sores, Nervous Debility or any disease of long standing. We keep a record of every case treated and the result obtained and can refer you to those who have been cured. Diseases of women a specialty.

Laboratory 200 S. 3rd St., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

WILL BE AT THE HOTEL WITTER, THIS CITY ON Wednesday, September 2

Diarrhoea

When you want a quick cure without any loss of time, and one that is followed by no bad results, use

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

It never fails and is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children. It is famous for its cure over a large part of the civilized world.

Chronic Diarrhoea Relieved.

Mr. Edward E. Henry, with the United States Express Co., Chicago, writes, "Our General Superintendent, Mr. Quick, handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy some time ago to check an attack of the old chronic diarrhoea. I have used it since that time and cured many on our train who have been sick. I am an old soldier who served with Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley four years in the 23rd Ohio Regiment, four years in the 23rd Ohio Cavalry and have no ailment except chronic diarrhoea, which this remedy stops at once." For sale by Daly Drug & Jewelry Co.

GRAND